

Yorker, with the exception of Tilden, who could be named, it would be impossible for him to receive any support from the Pacific Coast, for the simple reason that he is tarred with the same Chinese brush that has blackened Field. New York must not be selfish in this matter if it hopes for Democratic success. Unless such men as Tilden and Seymour can be induced to run, it must be content with either the second place on the ticket or nothing. Thurman, next to Tilden, is the strongest Democrat in the country, and next to him comes the much-reviled but ever-popular Butler. Ben as a fighter could be depended on to make the campaign lively, and there is no doubt that if elected he would speedily show up any and all corruption which has existed and thrived under Republican rule.

"We shall not attack Mr. Spreckels with personal abuse,"—*Bulletin*.

That is kind and Christian-like. We believe the gang to which the *Bulletin* belongs is taught to consider personal abuse sinful, and we rejoice to see that politics have not rooted all the "meek and lowly" out of their organizations.

THE *Hawaiian* shows its devotion to its Chinese stockholders by a grand exaltation of the Chinese in last evening's edition. We fear there is an assessment pending. All this glorification presages a demand for "more mud" from the *Hawaiian's* Chinese friends. This is the way the business is done. They tell John he is the soul of enterprise—one of the bulwarks of Hawaii—and then inform him that a twenty-five per cent. plaster has been clapped on his stock. Our contemporary is not only entitled, but is in duty bound, to throw up its bat for the Chinese but we confess, we don't like them, and we are reasonably confident that we are in the majority in this belief.

THE *San Francisco Merchant*, in its issue of July 4, administers the following sharp rebuke to the condition of the opposition journals which we sincerely hope they will profit by: "We would advise the Island editors, while indulging in so much fault-finding, to consider, if it be necessary to be scurrilous, offensive and abusive, whether they could not be as effectually offensive or abusive in special editions that would not be circulated beyond the waters of their island kingdom. They could there pour forth their malice and malignity and work off all local feuds and grudges. Then they might become moderate and temperate in their foreign edition. Lay aside their jeers and gibes, endeavor to assist and not defame their country, and conceal from the knowledge of the whole world the patent fact that their linen is soiled as their perpetual calumnies and vilifications have shown it to be, and that it cannot be cleansed by their ridiculous acrimony."

THE *Hawaiian* says: "The people are willing to meet Mr. Spreckels half way, but if he thinks that he can come down here and browbeat the people of the Islands, and identify himself with this Ministry, which is so 'rotten at the core,' as Mr. Rhodes said recently, he is making a mistake—probably the first financial mistake of his life." We suppose Colonel Spreckels came down here to attend to his interests, and for that alone, because we can scarcely imagine a gentleman of his sense traveling over 2,000 miles for the luxury of "brow-beating the Islands." What does our contemporary mean? Does it conjure up a vision of Colonel Spreckels journeying from island to island on a brow-beating expedition, and returning in triumph to San Francisco with his belt laden down with the scalps of his enemies?

THE *Hawaiian* still insists that the Cabinet has violated the Constitution by transferring funds from one appropriation to another. That they were so authorized by the Loan Act has been proven, and the proof has been accepted. With all due respect for our contemporary's intelligence, we cannot help wishing that there were more of the element of fairness in its criticisms. It says the *ADVERTISER* is the only journal here which has had "the temerity to defend the Ministers." If the *Hawaiian* had stated that the *ADVERTISER* was the

only journal which stood up for fair play, and which insisted that no man or party of men should be adjudged guilty on popular clamor alone, it would have come nearer the truth.

THE *Bulletin* charges Colonel Spreckels with trying to engineer the bank charter through the Legislature. At the time that bill was framed Colonel Spreckels was in San Francisco, and by the way it was introduced by Mr. Cecil Brown, a prominent member of the faction which the *Bulletin* represents. Nobody wanted the bill to pass in the form in which it appeared, and we are astonished that Mr. Brown should have so far forgotten the attitude the Opposition leaders held towards Colonel Spreckels, as to introduce this obnoxious document. There never was the ghost of a show for the bank charter. Nobody beat it. It beat itself.

DR. MOTT SMITH said in the course of his remarks on the Currency Bill in the House, on Thursday: "In this confusion of affairs which exists I will state that the Oceanic Steamship Company has got out new freight bills, and stipulates that freight must be paid in United States gold—a proper thing for them to do." This is not the case. The form of the Oceanic freight bills has not been changed since the inauguration of the line. The United States gold coin stipulation has always appeared on those bills, but has never been enforced. The freight bills of the Company are paid in Hawaiian or Mexican dollars, and the gold equivalent is not demanded.

THE *Bulletin* is, as a matter of course, bitterly opposed to the Oceanic Subsidy, and thinks a monthly steamer ought to do the business of these Islands. This, indeed, would be a return to old times, when the Islands were cut off from communication with the Coast, and one party had it all their own way. The motto of the same party is still, "let well enough alone, we don't want any progress," but that day has past, and that power can never return. There is every allowance to be made for the rancor which accompanies the loss of supremacy.

WHEN we look back twenty-four years and see the United States wedged in by the grasping for power, of one section, and when we see four years afterward 600,000 of our brothers, fathers and relatives sacrificed to preserve the Union, we may well ask ourselves if we are not drifting just as America was in 1860. This is no time for flippant rejoinder.—*Hawaiian*.

Nor is it the time for funeral prediction. Our contemporary takes a gloomy satisfaction in contemplating the possibility of a sanguinary revolution. There will be no wars here either on Ministerial or currency questions beyond the war of the press and the tongue. We are not drifting towards a revolutionary sentiment as the *Hawaiian* would have us believe. There is plenty of common sense and ability in this country to settle all disputes without an appeal to arms. We do not like this sort of talk. It does no good, and we consider it positively mischievous on the part of any newspaper to foster such an idea in this community.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

Editor P. C. A.—Before the Legislature adjourns *sine die*, it is to be hoped they will pass an Act for the Suppression of the Honolulu Gossip and Tale Bearer.

It hath been shown by the experience of the past that naught less than the enactment and subsequent enforcement of a law especially framed to meet the exigencies of the case will be of avail; nor will the said law relieve this community, save it be directed somewhat against those who stimulate the Tale Bearer in her vile practices by lending unto her slanderous utterances an attentive ear.

Inasmuch as she who hath become an habitual procurer of gossip, is best to shame, and only measures the degree of indecent exposure that she shall make of her diseased imaginings by the grossness of the appetites of those for whom she catereth, it followed that the Act suggested to adequately punish the Tale Bearer, must deal with her somewhat after the Puritanical method.

Thus, it might prescribe that the dis-

seminator of unadvised-for, injurious and foul reports should be set astride upon a sorry steed, which thereupon should be lead about the town by some person undergoing punishment for an ignoble crime. And that to compensate said criminal for the extraordinary humiliation he would necessarily be subjected to in the performance of the said enforced duty, the diligent execution of the same should be accounted unto him as equivalent to six months hard labor in the chain gang.

Furthermore, it might be found expedient to prescribe in said Act that they who do so greedily drink in the scandal-monger's tales, shall be held under suspicion as her aiders and abettors, in accordance with the ancient saying—"The dog that will fetch a bone will carry a bone."

And, finally, the unwholesome itch that maketh itself manifest by a breaking out of a rash of "they say's," "she said's," and "says I's," should be treated as a kind of moral leprosy, highly contagious, virulent and mendacious. Perchance the enforced restraint placed by the operations of such an Act upon the tongues of gossamer and common tale bearers might prove fatal to them, and therein would its workings be beneficent to the community at large, and more especially prove a boon to the respectable members of the late scandal-monger's family.

Honolulu, July 14, 1884.

HONOLULU, July 10, 1884.

Editor P. C. A.—It seems we are to have a \$10 gold law. Before that law is passed to approval I should like to draw the attention of Hon. Members of the Legislature to a letter from Mr. J. M. Horner, which appeared in your columns a week or two ago, in which he puts the very pertinent query: "If * * * the gold will not stay with us, who will pay for the next lot?" and gives reasons for its not staying. There is a letter from the same gentleman in last week's *Gazette*, but that letter is rather too platitudinous in tone, and gives gold coinage scant justice. The question is not whether gold or silver is the best standard—gold is, of course—but whether we can afford to adopt a gold standard now, and whether, having adopted it, we shall be able to maintain it. The avowed, immediate purpose of its advocates is the reduction of the price of exchange, but isn't this something like "taking a hair of the dog that bit you?"

Excessive importing is one of the causes of the high exchange, which is high simply because of the great demand for it of course. Will the importation of a lot of gold lessen that demand?

The high rate of exchange seems to be due, 1st. To the low price of sugar, the value of which has fallen 25 per cent, which means that where there were formerly four dollars' worth of exchange to sell there are now only three, the law of supply and demand not ceasing to act. And the supply has been still further curtailed by the "Kalakana" dollars having to be paid for—in sugar.

2d. To our indebtedness abroad. Mr. Hartwell, in his letter to the *Bulletin* of the 4th of June, ignores this, as does Chief Justice Judd in his essay. I heartily wish that all the planters could "bring the gold here whenever and as fast as they need it," but if the gold belongs to the planters' creditors in San Francisco—or St. Petersburg, for that matter—I presume they will have a voice in the disposal of it.

3rd. To our excessive importing or, in other words, our extravagant living. The fine houses we live in, the fast horses we drive, the fresh oysters we eat, and the foaming wine we drink, all figure in the bills of exchange. If, as I believe, these are the three chief causes of the high rate of exchange, it behooves to apply the knife to the roots of the trouble, which in this case, means the application of sound economic principles. So long as our imports, foreign debts, freight bills, etc., exceed our exports—we have no foreign invests, I believe—just so long will exchange be against us, even if furnished with volumes of gold laws. An importation of gold coin will no doubt give temporary relief so would a consignment of bullion or diamonds, but when gold enough has been re-shipped to San Francisco and Hongkong to put what remains to us at a premium, then, if the price of sugar does not improve in the interval, we shall be just where we are now.

A great obstacle to our maintaining a gold standard is the propensity the Chinese have for sending gold home to China. I do not think the Chief Justice has given this point the consideration it deserves; setting it aside, as he does, in four lines of his essay. Suffice it for the present that the propensity exists, and let me say that the average Chinaman can easily keep his debts under \$10, if it is his worth his while.

Much has been said and written about having "all our eggs in one basket," and little or nothing done to distribute them. We have been in such a hurry to get rich that nothing but sugar would serve us as a means to that end, and sugar has gone so badly back on us that we may be thankful if we manage to live by it. In order to do so we must pursue a wise national economy;

of the three requisites for national prosperity, *land, labor, and capital*, we have only a sufficiency of the first, a fact which I would commend to the consideration of both parties in the Legislature, especially to that of the other party.

S. L. E.

A Presentation.

Whilst lurching at Nolte's last Saturday several members of the Honolulu Baseball Club were greatly surprised in the entrance into the room of a long procession of gentlemen, bearing at their head a remarkable baseball bat about nine feet long and nine inches wide, handsomely bedecked with red, white and blue streamers, and bearing upon both sides the inscription, "Champion Bat." Mr. Ellis led the van, and acting as spokesman for the occasion, said:

"Genial athletes of the H. B. B. C., your competitors of last season, the S. B. B. C., have placed in my hands the laurel wreath which was presented to them by their admiring friends in the far away jungles of Wailuku, in the ides of November, 1883. This beautiful work of art is made of the best of timber, is nine feet long and ten inches wide.

The hard hitters of Wailuku send aloha to their dear foes, the members of the Honolulu B. B. C., and their Secretary has asked me to present this trophy to you, gentlemen, as a token of their acknowledgment of your merit and success in convincing the public that the regulation weapon is 6 feet too short and six inches too narrow."

He then read the following letter from the Secretary of the Spreckelsville nine:

SPRECKELSVILLE, Maui, H. I., July 11.

To the Captain and members of the H. B. B. Club:

Gentlemen—This champion bat was presented to the S. B. B. Club in November, 1883, after a trip to Honolulu had demonstrated that the ordinary baseball club was six inches too narrow for that nine.

Since that time the prize has remained in their keeping, but Spreckelsville is ever ready to acknowledge superior merit, therefore it was

Resolved, That the S. B. B. Club take great pleasure in resigning to the custody of the H. B. B. Club this champion bat, in whose skillful hands may it prove a dreaded implement to all rivals.

SECRETARY S. B. B. CLUB.

ISLAND NOTES.

KOHALA, July 3rd, 1884.

Halawa Sugar Co. is grinding its own cane to the amount of about forty acres to finish the crop of 1884.

The weather is fine for planting, and the work goes on with a prospect that the largest number of acres ever planted in Kohala will be the result.

We learn that Mr. Hohn, formerly sugar boiler for Kohala Sugar Co. has sued the Company for discharging him before the expiration of his contract, placing his damages at a year's wages.

Considerable excitement has prevailed among the Chinamen of the district, who say that they are to be photographed by the Government to identify them, and they express themselves quite forcibly against such an act, saying they will all leave the country. It seems the rumor was started in Honolulu, and the Chinamen there sent circulars to the other islands. It is hard to make them believe it is not so.

What is the use of the Opposition throwing obstacles in the way of the Japanese laborers? The planters are very anxious to get them. It may make no difference to lawyers how much it cost to raise sugar, but it is of vital importance to the true builders up of the country.

So the long talked of "Want of Confidence" was 'n't so bad, after all. It looks as though His Excellency is firmly seated for some time yet. He explains too well and if he will only keep on giving us labor we will soon have reasons to thank him. If the Government had 'nt done more in that line than the P. L. & S. Co. has, we should all have been bankrupt ere this.

Some twenty or more men and women were arrested last Sunday for being intoxicated. They were all of the Kanaka persuasion but acted just like white people. Makapala was the scene of their revelry and arrest. We are told that some of them are church people in good standing, though they did not stand well that day.

We notice the return of Mr. Jas. Wright, son of our esteemed townsman Dr. Jas. Wright. The young man says he is glad to get back and prefers Hawaii to America, which fact shows him to be of very sound judgment.

HONOLULU, July 5, 1884.

Yesterday was strictly observed in Honolulu as a general holiday, and every person seemed bent on pleasure for once. There was a fair held by some ladies in the Lyceum, and we understand that

quite a handsome sum was realized for the articles disposed of, which will go towards fitting up the house.

There was also some very good horse races held under the auspices of the new Honokaa Jockey Club.

Everything went off quietly and orderly, but unfortunately one of the riders got a bad fall, which, however, we hope, will not prove dangerous.

A display of fireworks in the afternoon wound up the very pleasant Fourth of July.

The young Princess Kaiulani and several distinguished visitors were at Honokaa to-day.

LOCAL ITEMS.

H. B. H. Princess Poonaikelani, Governor of Hawaii, arrived from Hawaii last Sunday per Planter.

Keanu, the convicted murderer, will probably not receive sentence before the latter part of the week.

The bark Ferris S. Thompson sailed from San Francisco for Kahului on the 2nd instant.

Foreign jurors are requested to be in attendance at the Supreme Court this morning at 10 o'clock.

The musical entertainment given by H. R. H. Princess Liliuokalani on Saturday night at Kawaiahae Church was a grand success. Owing to the heavy rains that night, the audience was not as large as it otherwise would have been.

The Subsidy Bill passed its second reading on Saturday afternoon by a vote of 31 to 13. The amount to be paid to the Oceanic S. S. Company is \$1,500 per trip, or \$36,000 per year, provided the steamers continue to run regularly as heretofore.

The written examinations, both at the Royal and Fort Street schools, commenced yesterday, and will continue to the 25th and 24th instants respectively.

Examinations of the Young Ladies' Academic School, Nuuanu Avenue, were begun yesterday at 9 o'clock and continue through Tuesday and Wednesday, ending Wednesday noon.

A young native child was drowned on Friday at Makaahe Stream. He was with his mother in the stream catching fish but was drowned without her noticing the event.

From the *San Jose Mercury*, June 19, we regret to learn that Mr. C. Sherman who recently visited this city with a grand show and circus died at his home in Martinez. On his way from Honolulu he was attacked with fever, from which he never recovered.

The schooner Anna sailed from Kahului, on the 4th inst. for San Francisco carrying a full cargo of sugar. The W. H. Diamond sailed for the same port on the 9th instant.

Queen Kapiolani and attendants, 35 in all, left here last Wednesday by the S. S. Waimanalo, for Waimanalo, and from thence to Bird Island and back to Waimanalo. They returned on Saturday night.

H. R. H. Princess Liliuokalani and Her Majesty Queen Kapiolani intend leaving next Saturday (weather permitting) by the S. S. Waimanalo for a trip to the leper settlement at Kalawao, Molokai.

Messrs. B. F. Ehlers & Co. offer a superb assortment of new goods ex Mariposa and City of Paris, at prices which defy competition. Their stock is immense, and considering the price of sugar, their prices are extremely low.

A rare opportunity is offered to parties desirous of furnishing, in a cheap way, by attending the sale on Fort Street, at Mr. Frank Darling's residence. Mr. Levey will sell on this occasion and knock down to the highest bidder. Sale takes place to-morrow.

Among the fine stock recently imported from California per bark D. C. Murray for Mr. Henry Cornwell of Wailuku, Maui, is the celebrated stallion "Brown Prince." He is a half-brother to the following well known stock of the American turf: "Molly McCarthy," "Mark L.," "Lottery" and "Raven," and was foaled May 10th, 1881, dam "Elector," by "Monday," bred and raised by C. W. Cotes. His full pedigree will be given in a future issue of this paper.

During the debate on Saturday afternoon on the Subsidy Bill there was a lamentable display of ignorance by a learned member of the bar with regard to the measurement of steamers. Mr. Wilder, who is a practical man, gave a lucid explanation of the difference between register and tonnage, but it was beyond the comprehension of his pupil.

Dr. Hagan leaves on the steamer Mariposa for a few months' visit to the States, we understand, measurably, with a view to improve his health. The doctor has spent two years in Honolulu, during which time he has built up a large general practice and has also filled the position of physician to the Insane Asylum. We hope he will return with rejuvenated health and again occupy the field that his skill and energy so eminently entitle him to in the profession.